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Frame phase synchronous system and a method thereof

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FRAME PHASE SYNCHRONOUS SYSTEM AND A METHOD THEREOF

Abstract

5

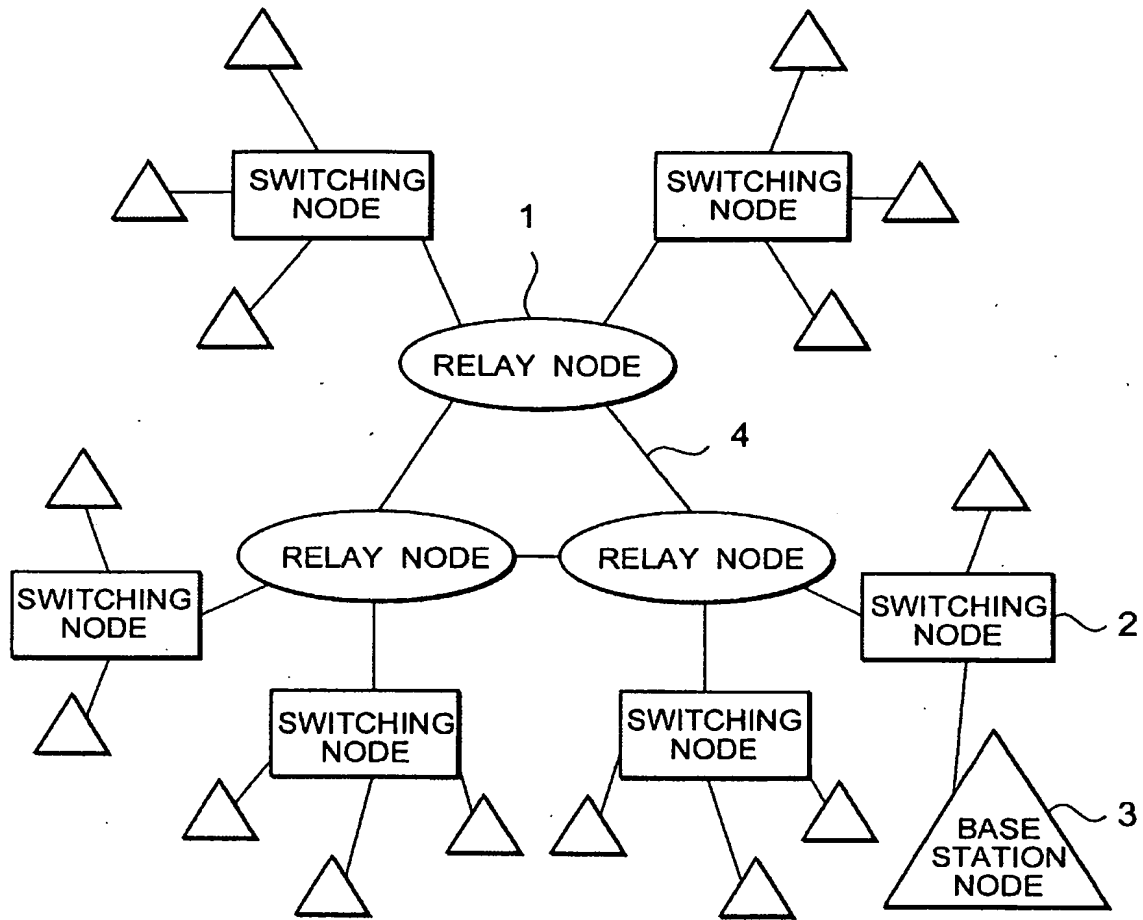
A frame phase synchronous system, which is accurate with a simple configuration for adjusting phase synchronisation in a digital mobile communication in a digital mobile communications system, is provided. A relay node (1) measures a frame phase difference with respect to other relay nodes and obtains an optimum shift value as a first shift value, which is used for adjusting the phase synchronous in the relay node (1) and for notifying to a switching node (2) connected as a slave. The switching node (2) measures a frame phase difference with respect to said host relay node (1) and a frame phase difference with respect to a base station node (3) as the slave, and obtains a second shift value by adding the first shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to the host relay node (1) for adjusting the phase synchronous in the switching node, and also obtains a third shift value by adding the second shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to the base station node (3) for notifying the third shift value to the base station node. The base station node (3) adjusts the phase synchronous by the third shift value notified by the host switching node.

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15

20

Fig.1



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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

FOR A STANDARD PATENT

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Invention Title:

Frame Phase Synchronous System and a Method Thereof

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me/us:-

FRAME PHASE SYNCHRONOUS SYSTEM AND
A METHOD THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Technical Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a frame phase synchronous system for adjusting phase synchronization between respective nodes such as relay nodes, switching nodes and base station nodes in a digital mobile communications system and, more particularly, to a frame phase synchronous system for measuring a frame phase difference by using a loop-back function of an ATM (ASYNCHRONOUS TRANSFER MODE) cell and independently matching the frame phases between the individual nodes.

10 2. Description of the Related Art

15 As a system for matching the frame synchronization between the nodes within the network, there is a master-slave synchronous system for realizing frequency synchronization between a master device and a slave device, wherein the master device transmits a transmission signal which is synchronized with a reference frequency of a reference clock in the master device, and the slave device extracts a clock signal from the received transmission signal and makes an oscillator of the device itself synchronized in phase with it.

20 Further, there is a mutual synchronous system which measures phase differences between own node and all other nodes and

transfers the measuring results to other nodes, thus obtaining an average of the phase differences between all nodes, then setting this average to the frame phase of the own node, and thereby making the frame phase synchronization.

5 In a conventional digital mobile communications system, a master-slave synchronous system is applied in which a master node supplies a frame phase synchronous signal to switching nodes and base station nodes in the network via an STM (SYNCHRONOUS TRANSFER MODE) network. There arises, however, such a problem that a
10 synchronizing accuracy can not be set to under 125 μ sec. at the minimum in terms of such a condition that the STM network be used. This is because it is prescribed in the STM network that the synchronization is executed by using one bit determined in one time slot, and hence the synchronizing accuracy can not be set
15 to a one time slot length (125 μ sec.) or under.

Further, it is required in the mutual synchronous system that a path for matching the time be formed for all the nodes, and a device for calculating the phase difference is also needed, resulting in such a problem that the construction of each node
20 becomes intricate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A frame phase synchronous system according to the present invention is characterized by having the following constructions
25 in order to solve the problems described above.

A frame phase synchronous system for adjusting phase synchronization in a digital mobile communications system comprises: a relay node which measures a frame phase difference with respect to other relay nodes using a method of calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back, also obtains an optimum shift value as a first shift value for adjusting the phase synchronous in the relay node, and for notifies the first shift value to a switching node connected to as a slave; a switching node which measures a frame phase difference with respect to the host relay node and a frame phase difference with respect to a base station node as the slave, obtains a second shift value by adding the notified first shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to the host relay node for adjusting the phase synchronous in the switching node, and also obtains a third shift value by adding the second shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to the base station node as the slave for notifying the third shift value to the base station node; and a base station node which adjusts the phase synchronous by the third shift value notified by the host switching node.

Also, the relay node further comprises: a first frame phase difference adjusting unit which measures a frame phase difference with respect to other relay nodes, and obtains an optimum shift value as a first shift value for adjusting the phase synchronous

in the relay node; and a first shift value notifying unit which notifies the first shift value to the switching node accommodated as a slave.

The switching node further comprises: a frame phase
5 difference measuring unit which measures a frame phase difference with respect to the host relay node and a frame phase difference with respect to the base station node as the slave; a second frame phase difference adjusting unit which obtains a second shift value by adding the notified first shift value to a shift value derived
10 from the measured frame phase difference with respect to the host relay node for adjusting the phase synchronous in the switching node; and a third frame phase difference adjusting unit which obtains a third shift value by adding the second shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference
15 with respect to the base station node accommodated as the slave for notifying the third shift value as an shift value to be adjusted in the base station node.

A method of frame phase synchronous in a digital mobile communications system, in which a plurality of relay nodes, switching nodes as slave nodes of the relay node, and base station
20 nodes as slave nodes of the switching node are provided, according to the present invention is characterized by having the following constructions:

(1) measuring a frame phase difference, in the relay node,
25 with respect to other relay nodes using a method of calculating

a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back;

(2) obtaining an optimum shift value as a first shift value for adjusting the phase synchronous in the relay node;

5 (3) notifying the first shift value from the relay node to a switching node connected as a slave;

(4) measuring a frame phase difference, in the switching node, with respect to the host relay node and a frame phase difference with respect to a base station node as the slave using a method
10 of calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back;

(5) obtaining a second shift value, in the switching node, by adding the notified first shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to the host
15 relay node for adjusting the phase synchronous in the switching node;

(6) obtaining a third shift value, in the switching node, by adding the second shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to the base
20 station node as the slave for notifying of the third shift value the base station node; and

(7) adjusting the phase synchronous, in said base station node, by the third shift value notified by the host switching node.

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing an example of architecture of a mobile communications network.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a construction of a frame phase synchronous part in a relay node according to the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a construction of a frame phase synchronous part in a switching node according to the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing a construction of a frame phase synchronous part in a base station node according to the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a sequence diagram showing a procedure of executing a phase shift according to the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a sequence diagram showing a one-way propagation delay time measurement using an ATM cell loop-back.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An architecture of a digital mobile communication system in one embodiment of the present invention will be explained referring to Fig. 1.

(Construction of the Whole)

In the present invention, respective nodes such as a relay node 1, a switching node 2 and a base station node 3 are connected via an ATM transmission line 4, and all the nodes establish clock synchronization. The base station node 3 is a radio base station

for providing radio service area for mobile nodes. The switching node 2 is a mobile switching center for switching calls to/from mobile nodes through the radio base station, and controls radio base stations for the mobile communication. The relay node 1 is also a mobile switching center, but only handles relaying traffic in the mobile communication network. The relay node 1 can be a gateway switching center to interface with other communication network such as a fixed communication network.

All the relay nodes are connected each other with a mesh type connection by the ATM transmission lines. The relay node and a plurality of switching nodes accommodated in the relay node are also connected via the ATM transmission lines. Further, each of the switching nodes accommodates a plurality of base station nodes.

(Construction of Relay Node)

Next, a construction of the relay node 1 according to the present invention will be described with reference to Fig. 2.

Each relay node includes a communication control unit 11 for performing communications with other relay nodes and with the switching nodes accommodated therein as slaves. Further, the relay node includes a frame phase difference measuring unit 12 for measuring a frame phase difference between the relay nodes by using an ATM cell loop-back function, a shift value-1 calculating unit 13 for calculating a shift value-1 on the basis of an average value of the frame phase differences from other relay

nodes which have been measured by the frame phase difference measuring unit, and a shift value-1 storage unit 14 for storing the calculated shift value-1. Moreover, the relay node includes a shift value-1 notifying unit 15 for notifying of the shift value-1 the switching nodes accommodated therein as the slaves, and a phase shift processing unit 16 for executing a phase shift of the relay node itself in accordance with the shift value-1. Furthermore, the relay node includes a frame phase synchronous signal device 17 for retaining clock synchronization established within the system.

(Construction of Switching Node)

Next, a construction of the switching node 2 according to the present invention is explained referring to Fig. 3.

Each of the switching nodes includes a communication control unit 21 for implementing communications with the host relay node and the base station nodes accommodated therein as slaves. Further, the switching node includes a frame phase difference measuring unit 22 for measuring frame phase differences between the host relay node and the switching node itself and between the switching node itself and all the base station nodes accommodated therein as the slaves by using the ATM cell loop-back function. Furthermore, the switching node includes a shift value-2 calculating unit 23 for calculating a shift value-2 by adding the shift value-1 of which the host relay node has notified to the frame phase difference between the host relay node and the

switching node itself which has been measured by the frame phase difference measuring unit, and a shift value-2 storage unit 24 for storing the calculated shift value-2.

On the other hand, the switching node includes a shift value-3 calculating unit 25 for calculating a shift value-3 per base station by adding the shift value-2 to the frame phase difference between the switching node itself and the all the base station nodes accommodated therein as the slaves which has been measured by the frame phase difference measuring unit, a shift value-3 storage unit 26 for storing the calculated shift value-3, and a phase shift processing indication unit 27 for giving an indication to execute a phase shift as well as notifying each base station node as the slave of the shift value-3.

Moreover, the switching node includes a phase shift processing unit 28 for executing a phase shift of the switching node itself in accordance with the shift value-2. Furthermore, the switching node includes a frame phase synchronous signal device 29 for retaining the clock synchronization established within the system.

(Construction of Base Station Node)

Next, a construction of the base station node 3 according to the present invention will be explained referring to Fig. 4.

Each of the base station nodes includes a communication control unit 31 for implementing communications with the host relay node. Further, the base station node includes a phase shift

processing unit 32 for executing a phase shift of the base station node itself in accordance with the shift value-3 of which the host switching node has notified. Furthermore, the base station node includes a frame phase synchronous signal device 33 for retaining
 5 the clock synchronization established within the system.

(Explanation of Operation)

An operation of the frame phase synchronous system according to the present invention will hereinafter be described with reference to Fig. 5.

10 To start with, the relay node 1 and the switching node 2 measure frame phase differences between the respective nodes such as between the respective relay nodes, between the relay node and the switching node, and between the switching node and the base station node (S11, S21). The relay node 1 measures, based on the
 15 ATM cell loop-back, the frame phase difference with respect to other relay nodes, and the switching node measures, based on the ATM cell loop-back, the frame phase differences with respect to the host relay node and with all the base station nodes as the slaves. This frame phase difference measurement will
 20 hereinafter be explained in greater details referring to Fig. 6.

To begin with, the measuring side node writes a time T1 to a time data segment of the ATM cell for indicating the time when the cell is transmitted, and transmits this ATM cell to a loop-back side node via the communication control unit (11 or 21) from the
 25 frame phase difference measuring unit (12 or 22) (S61). The

loop-back side node, upon receiving the ATM cell transmitted from
 the measuring side node (S62), writes a receiving time (T2) and
 a send-back time (T3) of the same cell to the time data segment
 of the received cell, and sends the cell back to the measuring
 side node at the time T3 (S63). The measuring side node, upon
 receiving the cell looped back, records a receiving time T4 (S64).
 Next, the frame phase difference measuring unit (12 or 22)
 calculates a one-way propagation delay time between the measuring
 side node and the loop-back side node from the obtained data (S65).
 The one-way propagation delay time d_m is obtained by an average
 of $T_2 - T_1$ and $T_4 - T_3$. Further, the frame phase difference is
 calculated. Herein, if there is no frame phase difference between
 the measuring side node and the loop-back side node, the ATM cell
 transmitted at the time T3 in the loop-back side node is to be
 received by the measuring side node at time $T_3 + d_m$ after the
 one-way propagation delay time d_m has elapsed. Namely, the ATM
 cell receiving time T4 in the measuring side node must be equal
 to $T_3 + d_m$. Accordingly, if the frame phase of the measuring side
 node is not coincident with the frame phase in the loop-back side
 node, the frame phase difference is obtained by $T_4 - T_3 - d_m$.

This frame phase difference measurement is not required to
 be executed strictly in time-synchronization, and may therefore
 be done when a maintenance worker makes a time correction by a
 manual time adjustment.

The shift value-1 calculating unit 13 of each relay node

calculates the shift value-1 by taking an average value of the frame phase differences with respect to other relay nodes which are obtained through the frame phase difference measurement by the frame phase difference measuring unit 12 (S12), and makes the shift value-1 storage unit 14 to store this value (S13). Further, the shift value-1 notifying unit 15 notifies of the shift value-1 all the switching nodes accommodated as the slaves (S14).

In each switching node 2, the shift value-2 calculating unit 23 calculates a shift value-2 by adding the frame phase difference with respect to the host relay node which has been obtained through the frame phase difference measurement, to the shift value-1 of which the host relay node has notified (S22), and makes the shift value-2 storage unit 24 to store this value (S23). Furthermore, the shift value-3 calculating unit calculates a shift value-3 per base station node by adding the frame phase difference with respect to each base station node accommodated as the slave which has been obtained through the frame phase difference measurement, to the shift value-2 (S24), and makes the shift value-3 storage unit 26 to store with this value (S25).

With the operation described above, each relay node and switching node execute, in a state of being stored with the shift values 1, 2 and 3, the phase shifts at a predetermined time specified as every target time.

In each relay node 1, the phase shift processing unit 16 reads at the predetermined time the shift value-1 previously stored in

the shift value-1 storage unit 14, and executes the phase shift for correcting the frame phase difference with respect to the frame phase synchronous signal device 17 (S15).

In each switching node 2, the phase shift processing unit
 5 28 reads at the same predetermined time as that in the relay node the shift value-2 previously stored in the shift value-2 storage unit 24, and executes the phase shift for correcting the frame phase difference with respect to the frame phase synchronous signal device 29 (S27). However, the switching node 2 controls
 10 the phase shift of the base station node 3 accommodated as the slave, and hence, before effecting the phase shift (S27) of the node itself, the phase shift processing indication unit 27 reads the shift value-3 from the shift value-3 storage unit 26, transmits the corresponding shift value-3 to each base station
 15 node 3 accommodated as the slave, and gives an indication to execute the phase shift process (S26).

In the base station node 3, when receiving the shift value-3 transmitted from the host switching node 2 at the predetermined time, the phase shift processing unit 32 executes the phase shift
 20 for correcting the frame phase difference with respect to the frame phase synchronous signal device 33 (S31).

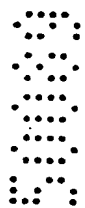
Note that the shift value-1 is set as the average value of the frame phase differences between the relay nodes, however, if the number of nodes increases, a median or a mode may also be set
 25 as the shift value-1 in order to avoid an influence of scatter.

Further, the ATM transmission line has a large scatter of delay fluctuations, and therefore an average value or a median or a mode may also be taken by carrying out the measurement a plurality of times when measuring the phase difference between the respective nodes.

In this embodiment, the frame phase difference between the relay node and the switching nodes accommodated as the slaves, is measured in the switching node, however, this construction may be made so that the measurement is effected in the relay node. Further, the frame phase difference between the switching node and the base station nodes accommodated as the slaves, is measured in the switching node, however, this construction may be made so that measurement is implemented in the base station node.

According to the present invention, it is feasible to establish the high-accuracy frame phase synchronization within the mobile communication network because of using the ATM transmission line for measuring the transmission delay time. Further, there exists no master node for the frame phase in the network as a whole, and, because of the frame phase being determined by a statistic average between the relay nodes, the operation management is facilitated as well as increasing a redundancy of retaining the frame phase as the network. Moreover, the frame synchronization between the relay nodes is corrected by the mutual synchronizing system, while the frame synchronization between the relay node and the switching node and

between the switching node and the base station node, is corrected by the master-slave system, and, with this construction, the base station does not require the phase difference calculating device, thereby exhibiting such an effect as to facilitate structuring.



The claims defining the invention are as follows:

~~WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:~~

1. A frame phase synchronous system for adjusting phase synchronization in a digital mobile communications system, said system comprising:

5 a relay node for measuring a frame phase difference with respect to other relay nodes using a method of calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back, for obtaining an optimum shift value as a first shift value for adjusting the phase synchronous in the relay node, and
10 for notifying of the first shift value a switching node connected to said relay node as a slave;

 a switching node for measuring a frame phase difference with respect to said host relay node and a frame phase difference with respect to a base station node as the slave using a method of
15 calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back, for obtaining a second shift value by adding the notified first shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to said host relay node for adjusting the phase synchronous in the switching
20 node, and for obtaining a third shift value by adding the second shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to said base station node as the slave for notifying of the third shift value said base station node;
 and

25 a base station node for adjusting the phase synchronous by

the third shift value notified by said host switching node.

2. The frame phase synchronous system according to claim 1, said relay node further comprising:

5 a first frame phase difference adjusting unit for measuring a frame phase difference with respect to other relay nodes using a method of calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back, and for obtaining an optimum shift value as a first shift value for adjusting the phase synchronous in the relay node; and

10 a first shift value notifying unit for notifying of the first shift value said switching node accommodated as a slave.

3. The frame phase synchronous system according to claim 2, said switching node further comprising:

15 a frame phase difference measuring unit for measuring a frame phase difference with respect to said host relay node and a frame phase difference with respect to said base station node accommodated as the slave using a method of calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back;

20 a second frame phase difference adjusting unit for obtaining a second shift value by adding the notified first shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to said host relay node for adjusting the phase

25

synchronous in the switching node; and

a third frame phase difference adjusting unit for obtaining
a third shift value by adding the second shift value to a shift
value derived from the measured frame phase difference with
5 respect to said base station node accommodated as the slave for
notifying the third shift value as an shift value to be adjusted
in the base station node.

4. The frame phase synchronous system according to claim 2,
10 wherein said first frame phase difference adjusting unit obtains
the optimum shift value, as a first shift value for adjusting the
phase synchronous in the relay node, by taking an average value
of the frame phase differences with respect to said plurality of
other relay nodes.

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5. The frame phase synchronous system according to claim 2,
wherein said first frame phase difference adjusting unit obtains
the optimum shift value, as a first shift value for adjusting the
phase synchronous in the relay node, by taking a median of the
20 frame phase differences with respect to said plurality of other
relay nodes.

6. The frame phase synchronous system according to claim 2,
wherein said first frame phase difference adjusting unit obtains
25 the optimum shift value, as a first shift value for adjusting the

phase synchronous in the relay node, by taking a mode of the frame phase differences with respect to said plurality of other relay nodes.

5 7. A method of frame phase synchronous in a digital mobile communications system in which a plurality of relay nodes, switching nodes as slave nodes of the relay node, and base station nodes as slave nodes of the switching node are provided, said method comprising:

10 measuring a frame phase difference, in said relay node, with respect to other relay nodes using a method of calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back;

obtaining an optimum shift value as a first shift value for
15 adjusting the phase synchronous in the relay node;

notifying the first shift value from the relay node to a switching node connected to said relay node as a slave;

measuring a frame phase difference, in said switching node, with respect to said host relay node and a frame phase difference
20 with respect to a base station node as the slave using a method of calculating a frame phase difference from a propagation delay time through ATM cell loop-back;

obtaining a second shift value, in said switching node, by adding the notified first shift value to a shift value derived
25 from the measured frame phase difference with respect to said host

relay node for adjusting the phase synchronous in the switching node;

obtaining a third shift value, in said switching node, by adding the second shift value to a shift value derived from the measured frame phase difference with respect to said base station node as the slave for notifying of the third shift value said base station node; and

adjusting the phase synchronous, in said base station node, by the third shift value notified by said host switching node.

8. A frame phase synchronous system for adjusting phase synchronisation in a digital mobile communications system, said system being substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

9. A method of frame phase synchronisation in a digital mobile communications system, said method being substantially as described with reference to the drawings.

10. In a frame phase synchronous system, a relay node substantially as herein described with reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings.

11. In a frame phase synchronous system, a switching node substantially as herein described with reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings.

12. In a frame phase synchronous system, a frame phase synchronising part in a base station, said synchronising part being substantially as herein described with reference to Fig. 4 of the drawings.

13. A method of one-way propagation delay time measurement, said method being substantially as herein described with reference to Fig. 6 of the drawings.

Dated 23 September, 1999

NEC Corporation

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant/Nominated Person

SPRUSON & FERGUSON

Fig.1

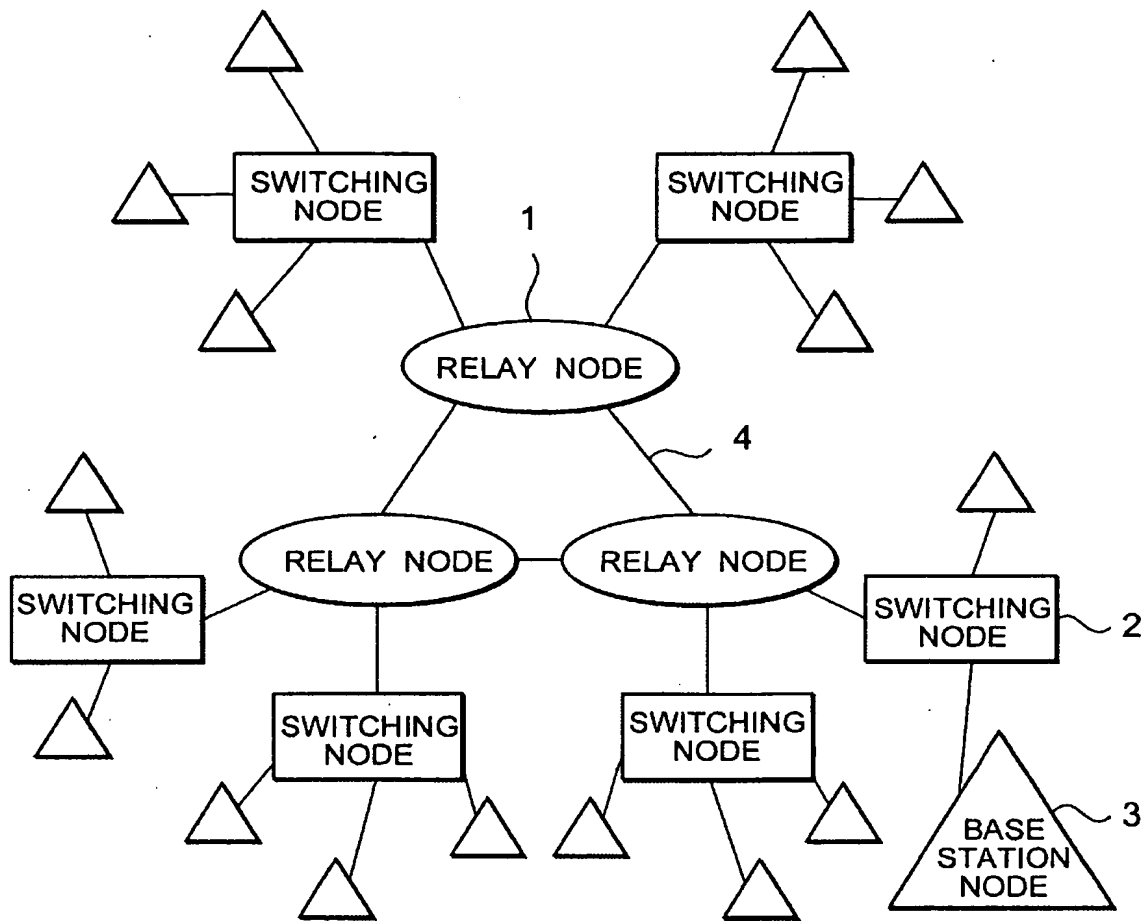


Fig.2

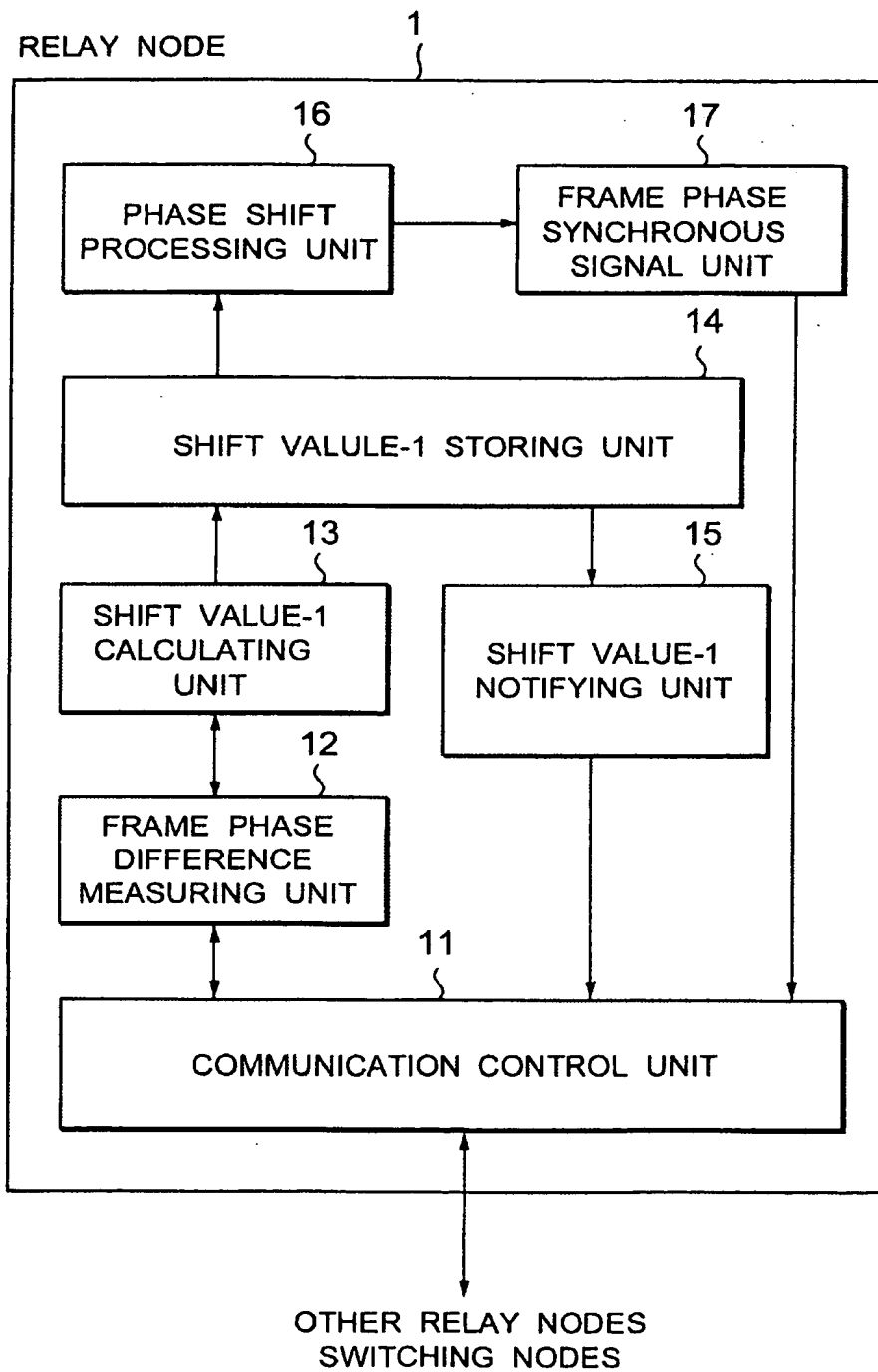


Fig.3

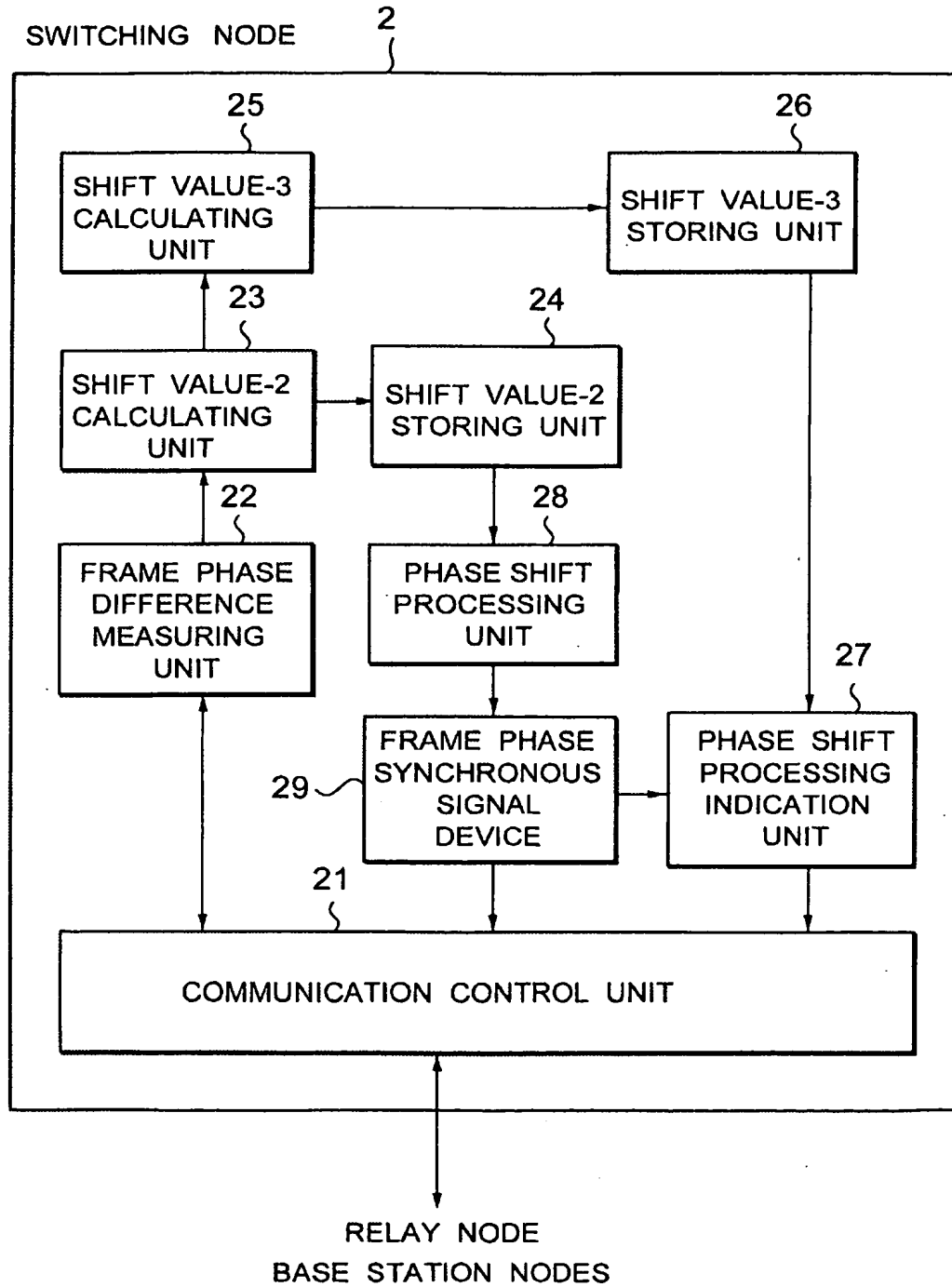


Fig.4

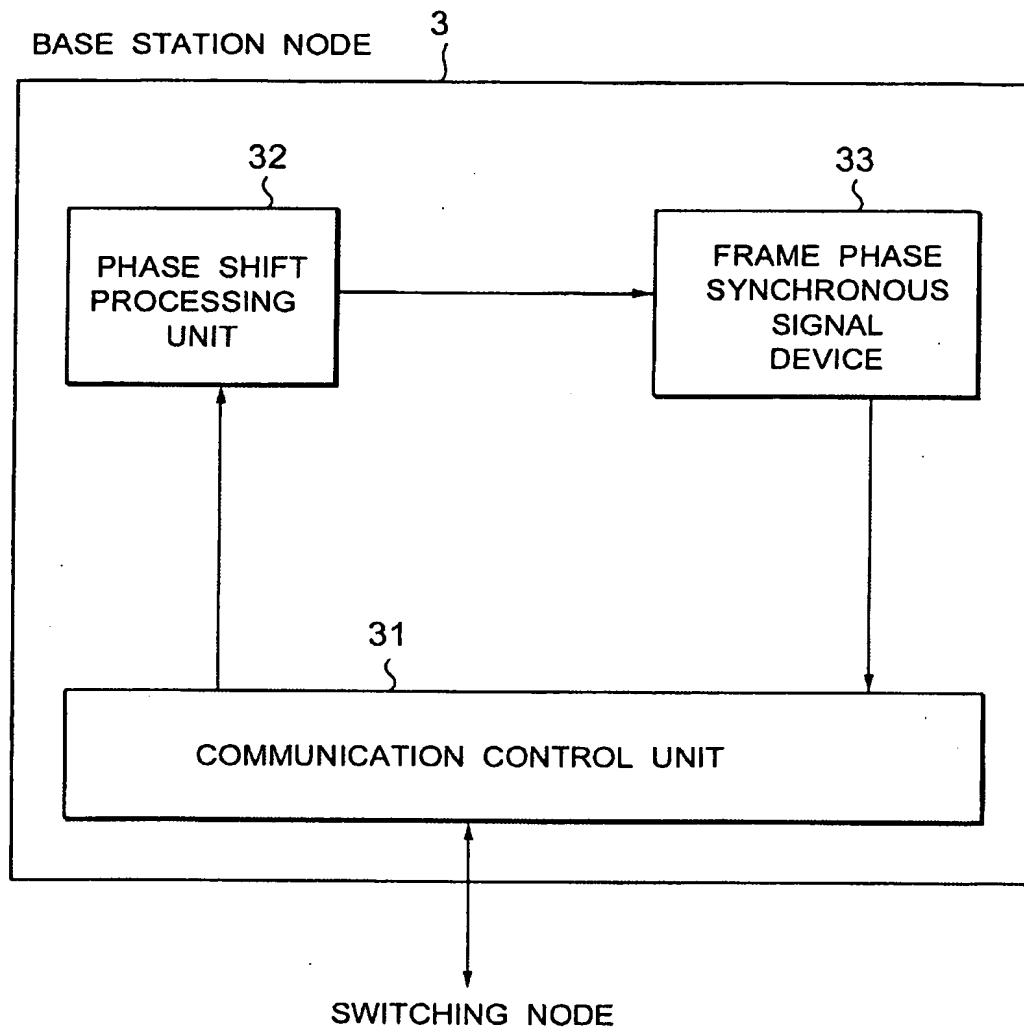


Fig.5

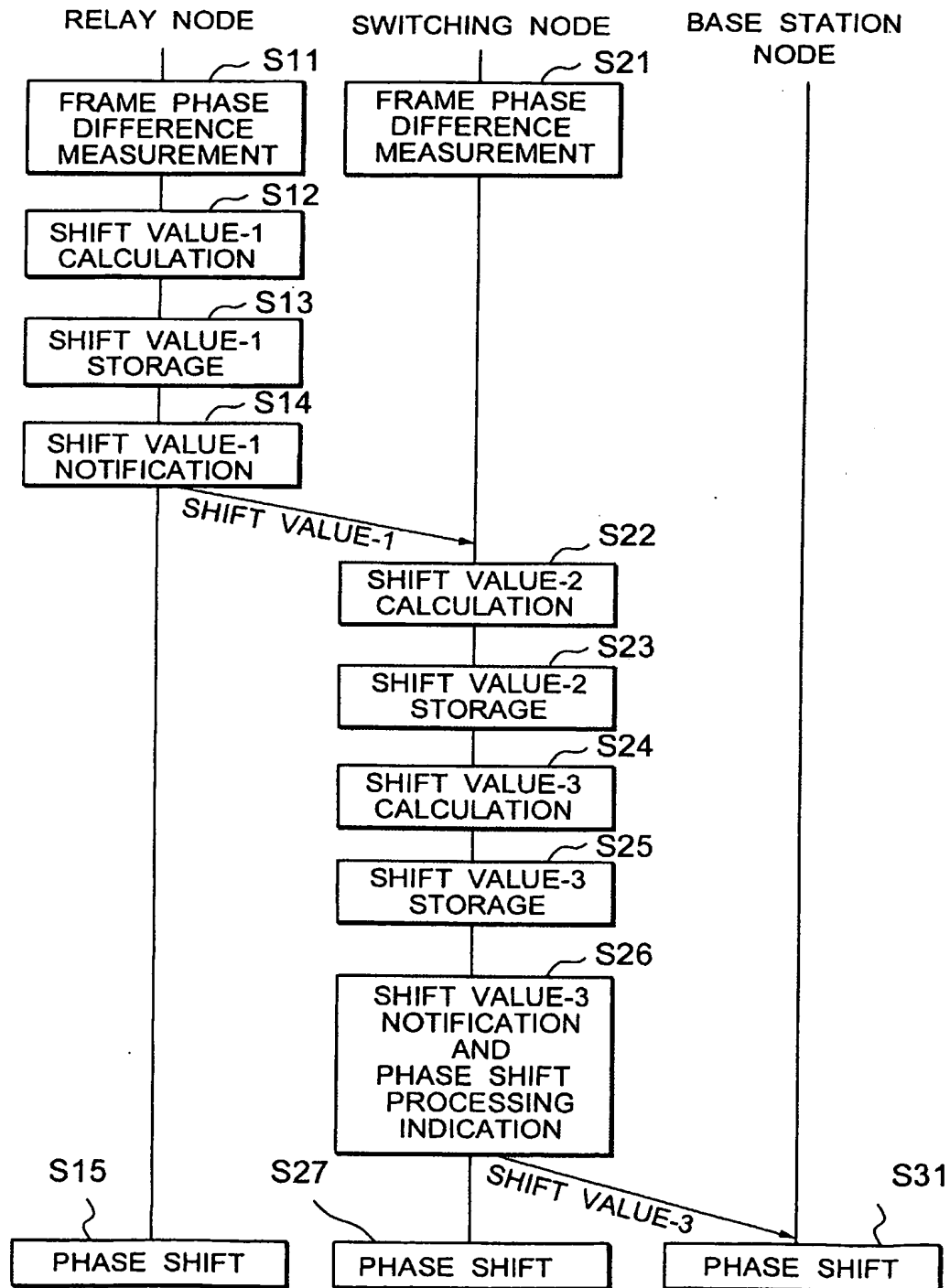
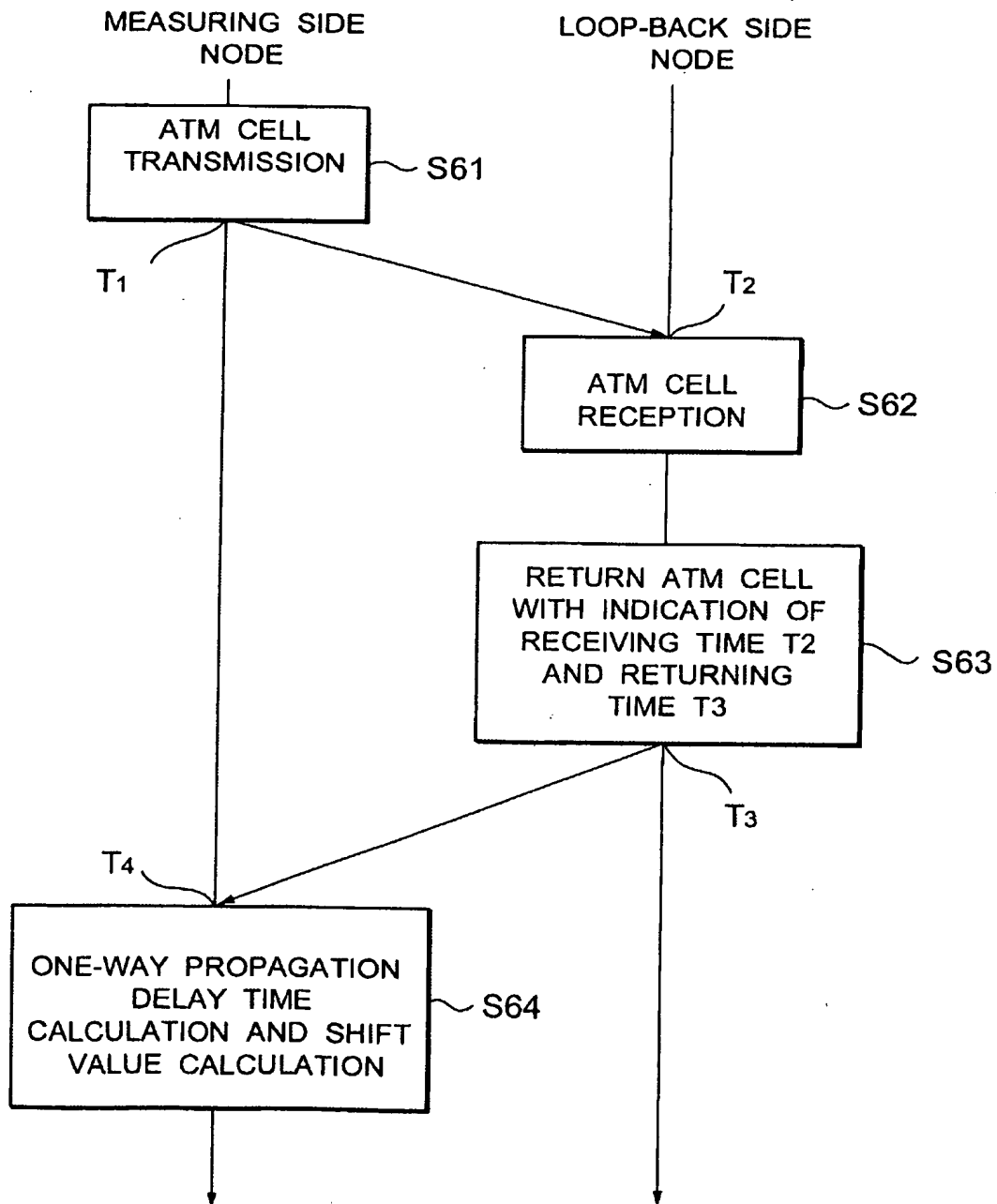


Fig.6



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審査請求 有 請求項の数 7 OL (全 7 頁)

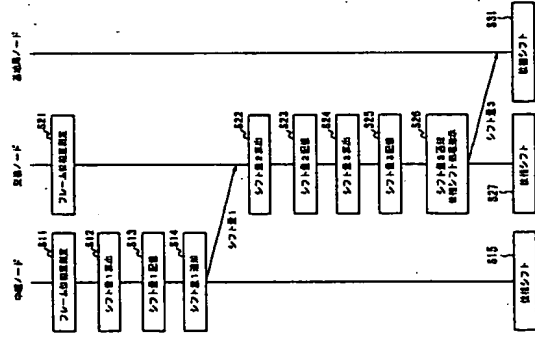
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(54) 【発明の名称】 ノード間フレーム位相同期方式及び方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】従来のデジタル移動通信システムにおいて、フレーム位相同期信号を網を介して一つのマスター局から交換局ノード並びに基地局ノードに供給してノード間でマスタ・スレーブ方式で位相同期を図っているが、同期精度に問題がある。また、従来の相互同期方式では、全てのノードにおいて時刻合わせ用のバスを作成し、フレーム位相同期を測定する演算装置を備える必要があるため、構成が複雑になるという問題がある。

【解決手段】ノード間をATM回線で接続し、ノード間のフレーム位相同期をATMセルの折返しによって測定する方法を利用して、中継ノード間のフレーム位相同期を相互同期方式により保持する。交換ノードは上位の中継ノードに同期を合わせるマスタ・スレーブ方式により、フレーム位相同期を保持する。基地局ノードもマスタ・スレーブ方式により上位の交換ノードと同期を合わせる。これにより、網全体のノード間のフレーム位相同期を確立する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ATM回線により複数の中継ノードがメッシュ接続され、中継ノードが配下に複数の交換ノードノードが配下に収容する複数の基地局ノードが無線により移動局と接続される移動通信システムにおいて、各ノード間のフレーム位相同期をATMセルの折返しによって往復伝送遅延時間から算出する方法を用いることを特徴とする。

前記中継ノードは、

前記他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期を測定するフレーム位相同期測定部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の平均値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記配下に収容する交換ノードに前記シフト量1を通知するシフト量1通知部と、

前記シフト量1により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部とを備え、

前記交換ノードは前記上位の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期及び前記配下に収容する基地局ノードとの位相同期を測定するフレーム位相同期測定部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた上位の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期に、上位の中継ノードより通知された前記シフト量1を加えることによりシフト量2を算出するシフト量2算出部と、

前記シフト量2により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部と、

前記基地局ノードは、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた配下に収容する基地局ノードとのフレーム位相同期に、前記シフト量2を加えることによりシフト量3を算出するシフト量3算出部と、

前記配下に収容する基地局ノードに前記シフト量3を通知し、位相シフトを実施するよう指示する位相シフト処理指示部とを備え、

前記基地局ノードは、

前記上位の交換ノードにより通知されたシフト量3による前記上位の交換ノードとのフレーム位相同期に、前記シフト量3を加えることによりシフト量4を算出するシフト量4算出部と、

前記シフト量4により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部とを備え、

前記交換ノードは、

前記中継ノードにおけるシフト量1算出部は、前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記中継ノードは、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

前記フレーム位相同期測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相同期の中央値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部と、

折返しによって往復伝送遅延時間から算出する方法を利用することを前提にして、

前記中継ノードは、
前記他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差を測定し、
前記フレーム位相差測定により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差の平均値をとることによりシフト量1を算出し、
前記配下に収容する交換ノードに前記シフト量1を通知し、

前記シフト量1により自ノードの位相を補正し、
前記交換ノードは前記上位の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差及び前記配下に収容する基地局ノードとの位相差を測定し、
前記フレーム位相差測定により求めた上位の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差に、上位の中継ノードより通知された前記シフト量1を加えることによりシフト量2を算出し、

前記シフト量2により自ノードの位相を補正し、
前記フレーム位相差測定により求めた配下に収容する基地局ノードとのフレーム位相差に、前記シフト量2を加えることによりシフト量3を算出し、
前記配下に収容する基地局ノードに前記シフト量3を通知し、位相シフトを実施するよう指示し、
前記基地局ノードは、

前記上位の交換ノードにより通知されたシフト量3により自ノードの位相を補正することを特徴とするノード間フレーム位相同期方法、

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】
【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、CDMA方式移動通信システムにおける中継ノード、交換ノード、基地局ノードの各ノード間の位相同期を合わせるノード間フレーム位相同期方式に関し、特に、ATMセルによる折返し機能を使ってフレーム位相差を測定し、各ノード間のフレーム位相を自立的に整合するノード間フレーム位相同期方式に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 これまで網内のノード間でフレーム同期を一致させる方式としては、マスター装置が自装置の待つ基準周波数に同期した伝送路信号を送出し、スレーブ装置が受信した伝送路信号の周波数成分に自装置の発振器を位相同期させることにより、マスター装置とスレーブ装置の周波数同期を実現するマスタースレーブ同期方式がある。

【0003】 また、フレーム同期をとるために全周間で自局と他局の位相差を測定し、他局に位相差測定結果を伝送して全周間の位相差の平均を求め、これを自局のフレーム位相に設定することにより自局のフレーム位相を一致させる相互同期方式がある。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 従来のデジタル移動通信システムにおけるPDC方式では、フレーム同期同期信号をSTM (Synchronous Transfer Mode) 網を介して一つのマスター局から交換局並びに基地局に供給しているが、STM網を使用する宿命から同期精度は最小で12.5μ秒以下にはできないという問題があった。これは、STM網においてはタイムスロット中の決められた1ビットを用いて同期を行うように定められているため、同期精度は1タイムスロット長(12.5μ秒)以下にはできないためである。

【0005】 さらに、相互同期方式では、全ての局に対して時刻合わせ用パスを作成する必要があるが、位相差の演算装置も必要となり、構成が複雑になるという問題がある。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 上述の問題を解決するために本発明によるノード間フレーム位相同期方式は、以下の構成を備えることを特徴とする。

【0007】 中継ノードは、(A) 他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差を測定するフレーム位相差測定部、

(B) フレーム位相差測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差の平均値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部、(C) 配下に収容する交換ノードに前記シフト量1を通知するシフト量1通知部、(D) シフト量1により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部を備え、交換ノードは(E) 上位の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差及び前記配下に収容する基地局ノードとの位相差を測定するフレーム位相差測定部、(F) フレーム位相差測定部により求めた上位の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差に、上位の中継ノードより通知された前記シフト量1を加えることによりシフト量2を算出するシフト量2算出部、(G) シフト量2により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部、(H) フレーム位相差測定部により求めた配下に収容する基地局ノードとのフレーム位相差に、シフト量2を加えることによりシフト量3を算出するシフト量3算出部、(I) 配下に収容する基地局ノードに前記シフト量3を通知し、位相シフトを実施するよう指示するノード間フレーム位相同期方式に関する。

【0008】 また、中継ノード及び交換ノードが備えるフレーム位相差測定部は、ATMセルの折返しによりフレーム位相差を測定することを特徴とする。

【0009】 また、中継ノードにおけるシフト量1算出部は、フレーム位相差測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差の平均値をとることによりシフト量1を算出することを特徴とする。

【0010】 また、中継ノードにおけるシフト量1算出部は、フレーム位相差測定部により求めた複数の他の中

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【0030】

中継ノードとのフレーム位相差の周知値をとることによりシフト量1を算出することを特徴とする。

【0011】 さらに、本発明の他の実施の形態は、以下の構成を備えることを特徴とする。

【0012】 中継ノードは、(A) 他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差及び配下に収容する交換ノードとの位相差を測定するフレーム位相差測定部、(B) フレーム位相差測定部により求めた複数の他の中継ノードとのフレーム位相差の平均値をとることによりシフト量1を算出するシフト量1算出部、(C) フレーム位相差測定部により求めた配下に収容する交換ノードとの位相差に、シフト量1を加えることによりシフト量2を算出するシフト量2算出部、(D) 配下に収容する交換ノードに前記シフト量2を通知し、位相シフトを実施するよう指示する位相シフト処理部、(E) シフト量1により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部を備え、交換ノードは(F) 上位の中継ノードにより通知されたシフト量2により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部、(G) シフト量2を配下に収容する基地局ノードに通知するシフト量2通知部を備え、基地局ノードは、

(H) 上位の交換ノードとのフレーム位相差を測定するフレーム位相差測定部、(I) フレーム位相差測定部により求めた上位の交換ノードとのフレーム位相差に、上位の交換ノードより通知されたシフト量2を加えることによりシフト量3を算出するシフト量3算出部、(J) シフト量3により自ノードの位相を補正する位相シフト処理部を備え、

【0013】

【発明の実施の形態】 図1を参照して、本発明の一実施

の形態におけるCDMA方式移動通信システムのノード

間構成を説明する。

【0014】 (全体の構成) 本発明は、中継ノード1、

交換ノード2、基地局ノード3の各ノード間をATM回

線4で接続し、全ノードはクロック同期を確立してい

る。

【0015】 中継ノード間をATM回線によりメッシュ

接続し、中継ノードと中継ノードが収容する複数の交換

ノードの間もATM回線により接続する。さらに、それ

ぞれの交換ノードが複数の基地局ノードを収容する。

【0016】 (中継ノード1の構成) 次に、図2を参照し

て本発明の中継ノード1の構成を説明する。

【0017】 各中継ノードは、他の中継ノード及び配下

に収容する交換ノードとの通信を行う通信制御部11を

備える。また、中継ノード間のフレーム位相差をATM

セルの折返し機能を用いて測定するフレーム位相差測

定部12と、フレーム位相差測定部により測定した他の

中継ノードとのフレーム位相差の平均値によりシフト量

1を算出するシフト量1算出部13と、算出されたシフ

ト量1を記憶するシフト量1記憶部14を備える。さら

に、シフト量1を配下に収容する交換ノードに通知する

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【0031】

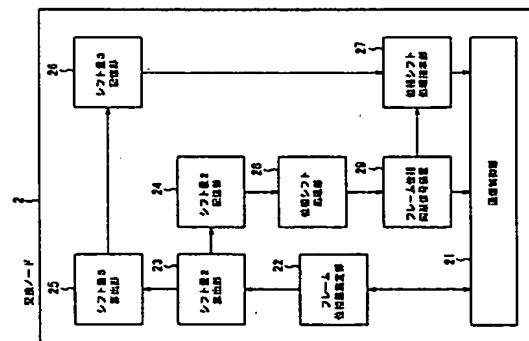
【0032】

【0033】

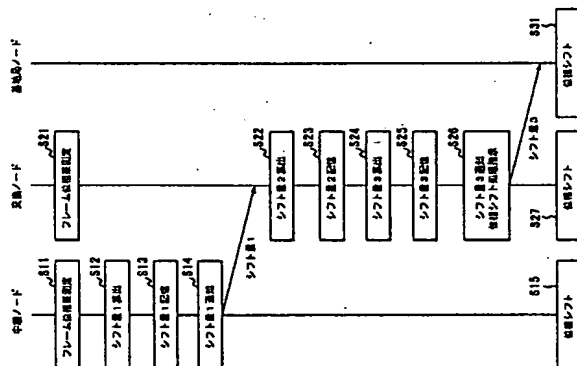
【0034】

【0035】

【図3】



【図5】



【図6】

